

Redefining News in the Age of Internet: The Second form of News

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Abstract

The traditional definition of news has changed with time, territory, trends and technology. News is now anywhere and everywhere. For the citizens of the digital highway, it's just a click away. But what is news in today's context, especially when information travels nearly at the speed of light? Is it just the actual happenings that affect our lives? Or has it taken a more generalized turn, laced with trivialities that may or may not affect audiences?

Traditionally news has been broadly classified into hard and soft news (with subcategories like an article, feature etc.). However, this classification was based on the news values attached with an event and generally follows a one-way communication pattern; in a medium like the internet, it follows a dynamic two-way communication pattern.

This paper suggests that in the broad categorization of news, due to changing times and overly used mediums like the internet, one more category should be added, namely "Reaction". "Reaction" in the news defines the opinions generated by celebrities, politicians or commoners surrounding an event that already became news. Reaction caters to both hard and soft news. It follows a two-way communication pattern that is highly participatory. Reactions keep building up to the original news and recede when it loses significance. The Reactions are always personal, direct and opinionated and become news themselves when it follows specific news values. This structure of Reaction dominating the event and becoming news itself strengthens stereotypes and opinions. Thereby it results in opinionated news stories rather than focusing on the occasion of the story itself. This paper will attempt to analyze how Reaction makes and becomes news. What news values does Reaction follow? How does it stereotype public opinion?

Top news, five national & international news websites and five Indian news apps have been studied to identify and categorize News and Reactions. The findings brought forth a new news category called "Reactions" and defined its characteristics. This paper seeks to understand how Reaction gradually became mainstream news and gained prominence because of specific news values.

Keywords: News, Reaction, Internet, Stereotype, Public Opinion , News Value, Journalism, Communication, Digital

INTRODUCTION

Journalism is a profession of truth, objectivity and fairness. The principal constituent of Journalism is News. News is a name to all that information abides by specific values established over time. Approaching the issue of news values from observations of Danish TV journalists, Schultz argues that six news values dominate: timeliness, relevance, identification, conflict, sensation and exclusivity.

News values can be seen less as a reflection of what type of information citizens want or need and more as a reflection of organizational, sociological and cultural norms combined with economic factors (Weaver et al. [2007](#)). This notion has led Allern ([2002](#)) to propose an additional set of commercial news values, whereby the traditional news criteria mentioned above may therefore be supplemented with a group of "commercial news criteria ":

- *The more resources – time, personnel and budget – it costs to cover, follow up or expose an event, etc., the less likely it will become a news story.*
- *The more journalistically a news source or sender has prepared a story for publication (the costs for such treatment being borne by the sender), the greater the likelihood that it will become news.*
- *The more selectively a news story is distributed, e.g., in a manner that allows a journalist to present the story as their work, under a personal byline, the more likely it will become news.*
- *The more a news medium's strategy is based on arousing sensations to catch public attention, the greater the likelihood of a 'media twist', where entertaining elements count more than criteria like relevance, truth and accuracy.*

Commercial pressures can also result in selecting news stories based on their perceived appeal to target audiences rather than any inherent qualities of newsworthiness or importance (Niblock and Machin [2007](#), 191; Stromback, Karlsson, and Hopmann [2012](#), 726). It is particularly pertinent for online news.

In the age of the internet and the internet being the medium, the news is more reactive than passively effective. News's broad and traditional categorization has been of two types i) the informative type, popularly called Hard News. Hard News stories are accounts of grave events that stick to the value of immediacy and affect the audience in direct or indirect ways. For example, issues related to governance, governmental policies, constitutional amendments, war, and death of prominent personalities, citizen unrests and revolutions. **Hard News** is seen as more socially and politically valuable.

Hard News is universally described as consisting of three topical areas: politics, economy and international affairs. ii) The feature or human interest type, also called the **Soft News**, is either treated on its own or encompasses popular journalism, consumer journalism, style journalism, service journalism, sensational news, and tabloidization.

However, considering the age of the internet and the internet as a medium, the present scenario demands the second category of information generated from either hard or soft news and is called "**Reaction**".

REACTIONS: The Second form of news

According to Google dictionary, reactions, in literary terms, means “something done, felt, or thought in response to a situation or event.”

Reactions are responses of any kind that becomes news eventually. Reactions could be answers, attitude, backlash, feedback, feeling, opinion, reception, reply, acknowledgement expressed either physically or virtually by individuals triggered by the information. Their responses eventually become news over time due to their popularity in major media, especially online media.

Reaction strings are always attached with a piece of parent news, which could be any hard or soft news that may or may not surface for the first time. If a microanalysis is done for the parent news, it indicates any fresh, stale or ongoing issues related to any event that qualifies to be newsworthy. Therefore every news owes an origin. Thus, **Reactions are the second form of news.** (Refer Fig. 1 REACTION MODEL OF NEWS)

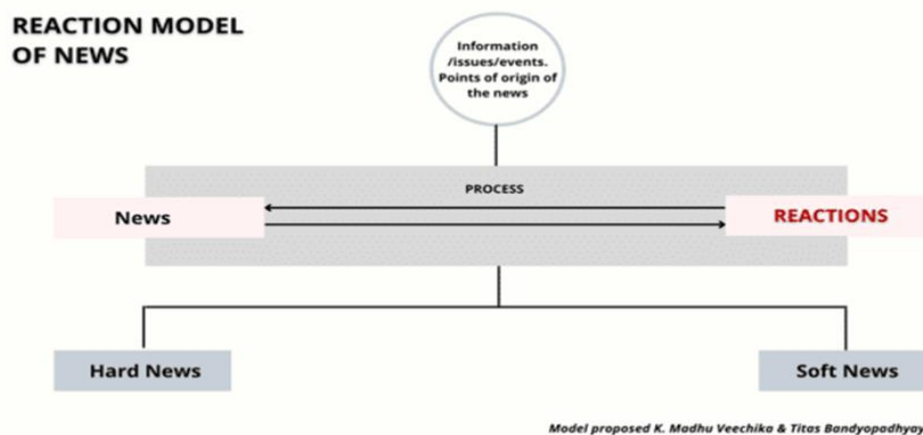


Figure 1: REACTION MODEL OF NEWS

The factors that help in the expansion of news are time and information. Time and information are intertwined with each other. Still, the news may face a temporary stoppage at any time. (Refer Fig: 2 INFORMATION-TIME GRAPH OF NEWS LIFE)

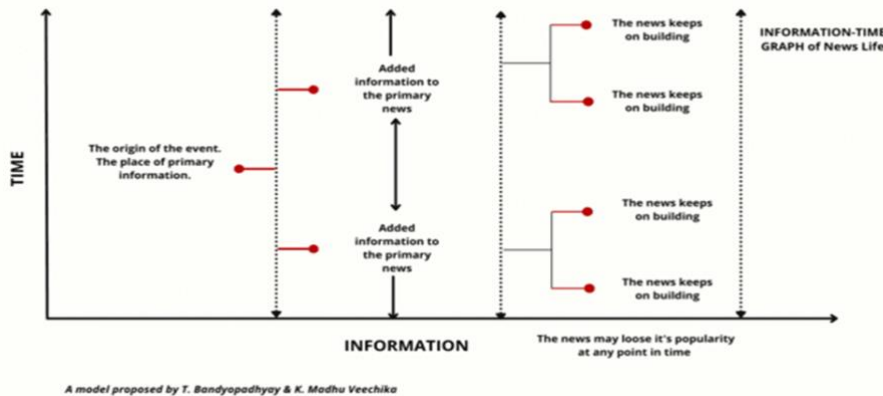


Figure 2 : INFORMATION-TIME GRAPH OF NEWS LIFE

ELEMENTS OF REACTION

1. **Source:** Reactions originate from a source. The source could be an event/information that comprises a message. It acts as a trigger to a physical/virtual response. It is often regarded as parent news.
2. **Opinion:** The news source identifies with the receiver by resonating the ideas with each other. The recipient forms particular views on the information based on a preconceived notion.
3. **Medium:** Mediums are the channels that facilitate communication. Reaction news is a response to a prevailing news event. In the internet age, this is more prominent in online media, which empowers participatory and two-way communication.
4. **Expression:** Reactions are the opinions voiced out via a medium. These expressions, when adapted by a group, form ideals

TYPES OF REACTION

Varieties of reactions are noted across media. It could be mild or strong or could be an expression of indifference. Reactions may seek validation but not necessarily get it. Most of the time, reactions are a chained process. It goes on and on till demand lasts. While upon analyzing the definition of the reaction above, the essential elements that make it up are

- **Responses as Reactions:** Reactions as responses could come in two ways, either from elite/elites or from individual/public/citizens/group/community. In case of impact upon one another, reactions of the elite can shape, confuse or build public opinion. At the same time, public responses may or may not impact the elite. (Refer Fig. 3)



Figure 3: Response as Reactions

- **Reactions as Answers:** Reaction as Answers are responses shared when asked about a piece of particular information or action. (Refer Fig. 4)



Figure 4: Reactions as Answers

- **Reactions as an attitude:** Attitude reactions are responses in non-verbal, digital or verbal forms. It features a particular way of thinking or responding. (Refer Fig. 5)



Figure 5: Reactions as an attitude

- **Reactions as backlash:** Reactions create recoil of emotions where it triggers angry protests, vandalizing, hate comments, social media outrage and other forceful moments. (Refer Fig. 6)



Figure 6: Reactions as backlash

- **Reactions as feedback:** Feedback in reactions tries to modify an action with a receptive understanding or improvement. It could assess, criticize, analyze, comment or judge a set of actions. (Refer Fig. 7)

Figure 7: Reactions as feedback

- **Reaction as feeling:** A sensitive emotion expressed as a response to specific information. (Refer Fig. 8)



Figure 8: Reaction as feeling



- **Reaction as opinion:** A statement or a conception of thought in terms of 'as I see it' to an event or information. (Refer Fig. 9)



Figure 9: Reaction as opinion



- **Reaction as reception:** Forming a communion to information, making the reception response to the action. (Refer Fig. 10)

Figure 10: Reaction as reception

- **Reaction as reply:** A verbal response in a real or virtual society. (Refer Fig. 11)



Figure 11: Reaction as reply

- **Reaction as acknowledgement:** Reactions recognize the impact of the action and immediately respond to it. (Refer Fig. 12)



Figure 12: Reaction as acknowledgement

- **Reaction as support:** A trend to encourage or share an experience, show vigilance to an action. (Refer Fig. 13)



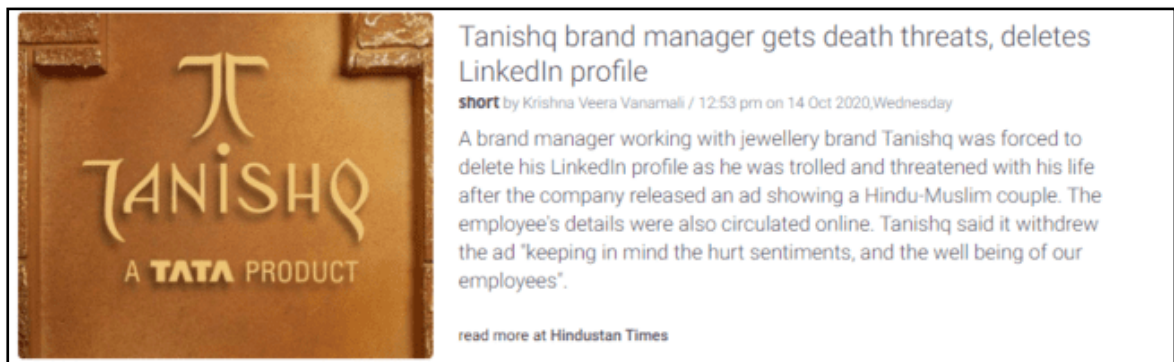
Figure 13: Reaction as support

- **Reaction as criticism:** Criticism is the act of sharing opinions that are discouraging the action either by aggressive choice of words or sarcastic humour. (Refer Fig. 14)



Figure 14: Reaction as criticism

- **Reactions in physical or virtual actions by triggered individuals:** Reactions are always connected to a parent's news. The parent news has to affect the "re-actors" in any way, resulting in a Reaction of Passivity. (Refer Fig. 15)
 - *Figure 15: Reactions in physical or virtual actions by triggered individuals*
- **Reaction becoming popularized:** Reactions gain attention when it's controversial, biased, stereotypical or could be anything enough to become expressive to an otherwise controversial or



popularized issue/events. (Refer Fig. 16)



Figure 16: Reaction becoming popularized

- **Reactions over online media:** Online media is a newfound platform for Mass Self Communication as seen by Manuel Castells in his book *Communication Power*. “The diffusion of Internet, wireless communication, digital media, and a variety of tools of social software has prompted the development of horizontal networks of interactive communication that connect local and global in chosen time. With the convergence between Internet and wireless communication and the gradual diffusion of greater broadband capacity, people (the so-called users) have appropriated new forms of communication, they have built their own systems of mass communication, via SMS, blogs, vlogs, podcasts, wikis, and the like (Cardoso, 2006; Gillespie, 2007; Tubella et al., 2008). File-sharing and p2p (i.e., peer-to-peer) networks make the circulation, mixing, and reformatting of any digitized content possible.

REACTIONS OVER TRADITIONAL MEDIA

Before its prominent presence over online media, it was also practiced over the other three traditional media: Print, Radio & Television.

- **Reactions over Print Media:** Reactions are significantly less in number because of their trivialities in print media. Unless a response is highly nationalistic in nature, impactful and controversial print media seldom cover it.
- **Reaction over Radio:** Reactions over radio are mainly of two types. One is *Quoting Reactions*: A response is highlighted by a third subject, for, e.g. news anchor quoting reaction of any ministers/celebrity/public etc. *Direct Reaction*: The reactions are directly collected from elites/crowd around, or reporting any responses on the spot and broadcasting it live or recorded.
- **Reactions over TV:** Considering TV has audiovisual appeal, Reactions are presented in three ways: *Quoting Reaction*, *Direct Reactions (as already stated above)* & *Scrolling Reactions*. *Scrolling Reactions*: These are widespread reactions shown via News Ticker.

FACTORS AFFECTING NEWS CONCERNING DIGITAL MEDIA

- **Speed & Time:** In a world of advanced electromagnetism, speed and time, when added to newsworthy information, reach an unexpectedly larger audience but sometimes at the cost of being opinionated, which cripples the credibility of the news. On the bright side, faster and more extensive reach opens up a platform to form an information community, the micro aspects that make up the information society.
- **Stereotype:** The concept of stereotypes originates from a wide range of collective opinions or beliefs. It is a chained reaction of views. The journalists or the news desk generally select news stories with more resonating opinions or shared beliefs. These

stories harvest interest in the consumers. Digital media cultivated this shared interest in collective views, ideas and thoughts generated from a one-click communication.

- **A free wholesaler of news: The Internet:** In the view to provide audiences with real-time stories, news platforms enforced speed as the most crucial element to communicate information. This, however, started to turn into platforms being the messengers to natural time news delivery systems. The internet providing a vast source of space has also created an opportunity to explore the farthest elements of information and events. With speed and distance, the immediacy and urge to consume more news has become a significant criterion to an individual's lifestyle. Information turning into a commodity also explored the interactive levels among communities where participation in a news story by a mere click has begun cultivating the public opinion making this participation a more sensationalized news event in response to the report, sometimes trivializing the event itself.
- **Accessibility:** Access to information complemented with entertainment news in digital media switched to a dialogue form of communication. These conversations thrive on the thirst to need more and seek more, exploring the same space of speed and time.
- **Identity:** New media has brought people closer. It began to fashion an individualistic society with an urgent need to express. Technology savored every emotion to its expression and every expression as an opinion. The emergence of emotional identification dominated literary understanding. This resulted in news stories that emphasized the maintenance of the cultivated dialogue with the "individual" whose trivialities resulted in outbursts of disorder.
- **News desk Journalism:** The digital era began relishing the easy chair of information. With demand for news stories and a strong sense of acquired relations in the community, with information being a dominant criterion for existence, the news job has compromised itself to the desks. The events are now constructed with cognitive dissemination of the workforce rather than manual labour.

REACTION- NEWS VALUES

News is only news when it qualifies specific news values. Reactions are a sub generation of parent news. Thus it should also inherit a few predetermined values through its parents. The most important of all is

- i) Immediacy:** the reaction of any kind generally occurs within 24 to 48 hours of the parent news. It is primarily fresh and tickling
- ii) Short-lived:** It lasts typically 24 to 48 hours. It has a very short lifespan unless it is controversial of a kind.
- iii) Parent News:** Reactions always must owe their origin to an identifiable news source, thus calling it the Parent News.
- iv) Popularity:** This value slightly hints at nepotism. If the more popular, the more popular reactions. However, it has also been observed that a trivial news story could gain overnight attention due to its controversial reactions.

v) Multiplicity: Reaction snowballs the news story. The news travels down through different participants. The more significant the participation is, the higher is the chance for it to become a news story. Multiplicity is, thus, directly proportional to becoming news.

vi) Interactivity - News in the Internet age triggers interaction. Participation is just a click away. Interactivity encourages discussions between participants on a news story making it more prominent. This interactivity factor also results in chained reactions.

Human beings act the way they do because they continually try to satisfy their basic needs from daily rise to rest. The five basic needs built into our genetic structure have been identified as survival, belonging, power, freedom, and fun (Glasser, 1998). These needs are not mutually exclusive but interact through our physiology and total behaviour of thinking, doing and feeling (Glasser, 1990, 1998, 2002; Wubbolding, 2000). However, the need arose to include “information” as the sixth list due to the dynamic transformation of social interaction in this “Global Village” connected via digital superhighways. The price of this networked transportation of information contributes to information overload and sensory overload. Digital media has the intellectual ability to prioritize and customize the choice based content for the user. Moreover, online media is highly user-dominated in nature. The Internet resonated civilization into global parasites. When reaction becomes more accessible with a click away, a personalized belief becomes a virtual society, creating values and feelings of idealized culture; every thought becomes a commodity. Every click features a more open and interactive community, making thoughts a public possession. The consumption of news in contemporary times makes the individual seek the idea of truth rather than truth.

CONCEPT & ROLE OF STEREOTYPES IN NEWS

The stereotype is defined as a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing. According to Walter Lippmann’s observation in Public Opinion, “The only feeling that anyone can have about an event he does not experience is the feeling aroused by his mental image of that event”. The core of stereotypes in any media is synchronizing exterior patterns to the subjective intellect. This synchronization has evolved over some time. Assuming that drama and art introduced communication to a broader audience, media has developed through print technology, radio and television to new media. Different media emphasized different effects to stereotypes. While art and drama focused on sending and interpreting subjective values to a generalized culture system, print media identified information with this culture. Although it started as a medium of entertainment, radio and television simultaneously articulated a profound coherence. With the emergence of new media, this expression became accessible to the mass majority. It then started to trigger information, which is no longer originating from a specified set of sources who hold the gates to communication to the larger sections of the society, but from the event itself. However, this elimination of intermediaries in sharing perspectives also switched to more dominant participation of cultures, values, ideas, opinions and beliefs. This generates a passive transfer of information that makes news sluggish and creates a gap between news media and the self.

The audience will gradually fall back to being an inactive data creator from a passive receptor. With digital communication, audiences create a more identified self in their life. The significance of the news event no longer interests them, making the news event trivial in it. News platforms are thus forced to create what interests the audience the most who already identify themselves in a particular digital culture, where opinions seek more sympathy than information. This makes the mediums embrace the views validating them with a significant tag, thereby attracting trivialities as major news happenings.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sigurd Allern's interpretation of news values on the dual nature of news media based on the political freedom and value-based commodity features a localized behavioural pattern between the market holders and the society. The article compares the generalistic journalistic values adapted by some newspapers and the 'idea-driven' news values emphasized by others. Media culture sustains a balance between idealized societal functions and serving a product-based market with these functions (Knut Helland). This manufactures front pages as advertisements. Allern referred to two models generally used in newsgathering, detailing the tasks of the news desk - Either selecting the news stories or tracking down the correct news stories. Both the elements represent specific news values that are commercially propitious. These commercial news values signify the market mechanism in news production. His case studies illustrate the overall characteristics of news dynamics in three aspects - geographical area, competition, and budget. The factor influencing the creation of a "news identity" through events is the lack of dramatized events, leading to other news events. These could range from presenting plans and projects to various actions and reactions in politics and opinions surrounding a news event. However, the article also refers to the limitations caused by commerciality due to the audience's exclusiveness to quality.

The commercial news values presented in the article indicate how news is channelized from a generalized to a specified selection of audience and news stories. This facilitated understanding reaction news values based on the combination of these commercial news values and Galtung and Ruge's set of news values.

Manuel Castells Communication Power is an elaborative understanding of the consumption of information by society with the growing internet expenditure over the past few decades. Castells introduces the concept of Mass self-communication, detailing how new media sets up users to pick and choose the information that caters to their interests and needs. There are almost 5 billion internet users in the world. During the past few decades, the exponential rise in internet users resulted in a high surge for information overgrowth in the 21st century. Castells explains the growing power in contemporary society that lies in the users of this digital and social society. He terms this a network society that holds power and counter-power of the world. A conflict between the internet users who have this power (business analysts and creative architects) prevails and constructs the information spectrum. This information spectrum is later consumed according to the subjective understanding of the netizens. Castell categorized global networks by the advantages of flexibility, scalability and survivability. The

book emphasizes the power of information enabled through the electronics that directs a change in the fundamental dimension of human activity, especially communication and revolutionizing in the conditions of human society.

The book acts as a backbone to reaction news stories. Mass Self Communication fundamentally scales users to communicate information from them, to them and by them. The reaction is becoming a more manageable and accessible form of communication in this internet age. It is majorly enhanced with the introduction of social media. This reaction enforced communication complements mass self-communication.

New Media, Old News is a collaborative effort by scholars in Media studies. Natalie Fenton's Drowning or Waving? New Media, Journalism and Democracy mark the introduction of the work. The introduction describes the three tension factors - history of commercial practice, regulatory control and technological innovation, underpinning the contributions of the same. The result is a conflict between the emerging renovations of the digital media and the simultaneous denouncements by the same. The significant control on the overpowering medium streams is a new set of journalism practices. This new set of journalism is a redefined structure to the traditional forms. The layout is open to a new set of fragmented audiences' real-time updates and opens information control. The study is a set of debates on new journalism. As quoted by Natalie Fenton, the entire research coalesces into three paired, central characteristics - Speed and space, multiplicity and polycentrality, interactivity and participation. Speed and space is a summarized description of what happens in the virtual world. The information is transmitted faster. With the multiplicity of data based on the convenient understanding of the event, the data is then transformed into a polycentral wave. This is the result of interactivity and participation of the individuals on digital media for the same. Thus new media is an interactive approach that satisfies communication on a more cognitive level in an effortless pattern.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current endeavour of the researchers to find establish the form of news as “Reaction” (which to both hard and news: refer table 1) required

No.	National	International	Country	No.	News Mobile App
1	Times of India	BBC World News	USA	1	InShorts
2	NDTV News	CNBC TV 18	UK	2	Daily Hunt
3	India Today	Channel News Asia	Australia	3	Google News
4	Indian Express	Russia Today	USA	4	News Point
5	The Hindu	Spiegle International	Singapore	5	Way 2 News

National E-news portals: https://blog.feedspot.com/indian_news_websites/
International E-news portals: https://blog.feedspot.com/world_news_blogs/

and
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detailed data analysis scanning over Top 5 International and National Dailies Website and Top 5 most-used news app, studied over ten days and observing the number of Reactions from the total no. Hard and Soft News. The list of the sample websites and mobile news apps is furnished below.

RESEARCH METHODS

Data collection from National and International Website: While designing the data collection method, we realized that a news website contains various hyperlinked sections catering to different news genres. Time being a constraining factor, all the sections of the news web page could not be covered. Therefore, we developed a scanning method called “First View” of the webpage. The First View helped us go through the news stories and segregation of Reactions from different hard and soft news stories.

First View of the webpage: The First View of the website refers to an apparent scanning of a news webpage at one go, without clicking any particular news but observing the headlines while scrolling down from top to bottom.

This method has been applied to collect national and international websites. The first view method helped us identify Reactions and proves their presence of it. However, the process of the first View is very apparent as it studies only the headlines. This also had led us to the fact that, in most cases, headlines are enough to contextualize Reaction over Hard and Soft News. With the First view method, data has been collected for ten days (1st to 10th October 2020) from the Top 10 National and International Websites.

Data collection from Mobile News App: In the case of mobile news app, five such apps has user ratings of 4 to 3.8 and collected data over ten days (1st to 10th October 2020). The Reactions have been segregated from the first 50 random **news shorts** containing both hard news and soft news.

News Shorts: News Shorts are the snippets of news stories with a photo image and a write-up within 10 to 55 words app.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The findings are based on the data gathered over a period of ten days over top 5 international and national news portal and 5 news mobile app.

Data gathered for top 6 National & Internat'l & Women Portal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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100			Step 101			Step 102			Step 103			Step 104			Step 105			Step 106			Step 107			Step 108			Step 109			Step 110			Step 111			Step 112			Step 113			Step 114			Step 115			Step 116			Step 117			Step 118			Step 119			Step 120			Step 121			Step 122			Step 123			Step 124			Step 125			Step 126			Step 127			Step 128			Step 129			Step 130			Step 131			Step 132			Step 133			Step 134			Step 135			Step 136			Step 137			Step 138			Step 139			Step 140			Step 141			Step 142			Step 143			Step 144			Step 145			Step 146			Step 147			Step 148			Step 149			Step 150			Step 151			Step 152			Step 153			Step 154			Step 155			Step 156			Step 157			Step 158			Step 159			Step 160			Step 161			Step 162			Step 163			Step 164			Step 165			Step 166			Step 167			Step 168			Step 169			Step 170			Step 171			Step 172			Step 173			Step 174			Step 175			Step 176			Step 177			Step 178			Step 179			Step 180			Step 181			Step 182			Step 183			Step 184			Step 185			Step 186			Step 187			Step 188			Step 189			Step 190			Step 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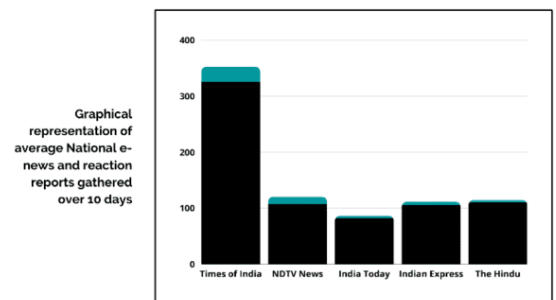
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ANALYSIS

The primary criteria for this study are to understand the prominence of reaction news stories' in the news. The news stories are considered from 5 National, 5 International E-news portals and 5 Mobile News app data. A total of 7308 news stories were considered in the National E-news portal from 5 different websites for a period of 10 consecutive days and 2533 news stories for International E-News Portal were considered for the same period. 547 reaction news stories were observed from the 7308 news stories in the National E-news portal, while 56 were observed in the International E-news portal. For mobile news app data, a total of 2500 news stories were considered, out of which 268 reaction news stories were found. Based on the observation of these, it is found that the reaction stories featured in the news are in an average of 7%, 3% and 9% (approx.) respectively.

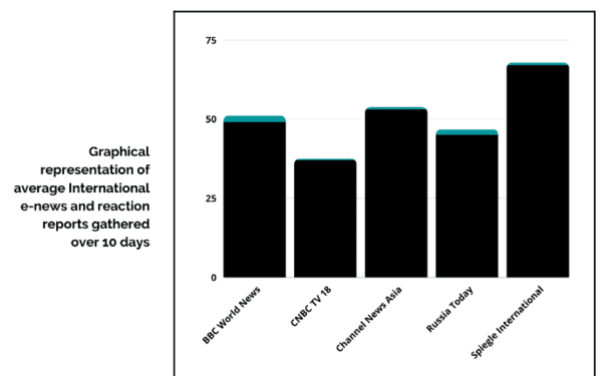
Data from National E-newspaper

- An average of 325 stories was collected from the Times of India E-news portal. It constituted 27 reaction news stories on average for 10 days.
- NDTV E-news portal consisted of 107 stories and 13 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- India today's E-news portal consists of 82 stories; there are 4 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- Indian Express E-news portal consisted of 105 stories; there are 6 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- The Hindu E-news portal consisted of 110 stories, out of which there are 4 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.



Data from International E-newspaper

- BBC World News E-news portal consisted of 49 stories, out of which there are 2 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- CNBC TV 18 E-News Portal consisted of 37 stories, out of which there are 0.4 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- Channel News Asia consisted of 53 stories, out of which there are 0.7 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.
- Russia Today consisted of 45 stories, out of which there are 1.7 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.

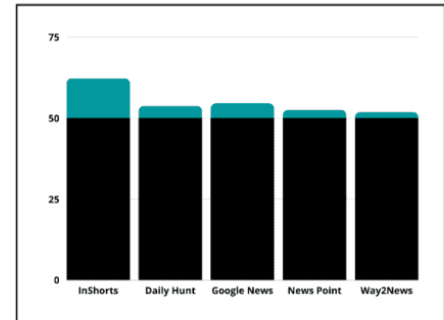


- Spiegle International consisted of 67 stories, out of which there are 0.8 reaction news stories on an average for 10 consecutive days.

Mobile News App

- Inshorts consisted of 50 news stories, out of which there are 12.2 reaction news stories on average for 10 consecutive days.
- Daily Hunt consisted of 50 news stories, out of which there are 3.7 reaction news stories on average for 10 consecutive days.
- Google News consisted of 50 news stories, out of which there are 4.5 reaction news stories on average for 10 consecutive days.
- NewsPoint consisted of 50 news stories, out of which there are 2.5 reaction news stories on average for 10 consecutive days.
- Way2News consisted of 50 news stories, out of which there are 1.8 reaction news stories on average for 10 consecutive days.

Graphical representation of average news and reaction reports gathered from mobile news apps over 10 days



It is found that there is a gradual rise in reaction news stories from the beginning of the week. There are more reaction news stories in the midweek which then go down to a minimal number by the end of the week. In some news portals, there are almost 0 reactions on the weekends. This is justified with the following observation from the National E-news portal percentages of 5 news websites per day. It started with 9% on Thursday and fell to 5, 4 and 5% on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. It gradually gained momentum from Monday with 7, 8, etc. It again fell to 3% on Friday.

However, in the case of International E-news portals, the reaction news stories maintained an average number of 2 almost every day.

CONCLUSION

Information over time transforms into the News with specific acquired characteristics, namely news values. In the traditional sense, News has been categorized mainly due to its impact and importance over the public. Like humans, News has undergone a tremendous shift in its character with the changing times. The age of technology has endowed another set of identities upon newsworthy information, i.e. Reactions. Reactions are mainly expressions of individual or group behaviour over the digital media, which becomes News itself. Several factors help Reactions become News, one of the most critical factors being controversial. Controversy and prominence are directly proportional in the case of Reactions. Reactions are also found over existing media, print electronic, but new media has accelerated its reach far more expansive. This working paper aims to establish the presence of Reaction as a branch of News as an expression of Mass Self Communication and a vent that enables the public to voice out and be

heard on digital platforms. The Internet is the primary source; news content is personalized and customized. This customization results in prioritizing News to a personal level. Humans tend to pick up more resonant stories or gather their choice of interest. With the medium being the Internet, communication has become more straightforward. A receiver of the News would also tend to become the sender or source of the News based on his unique set of opinions. This forms reaction news which typically becomes the source of the News itself. Over time, and as society moved from "old" to "new" media, news content has generally shifted from the more-objective event- and context-based reporting to more subjective reporting, relying more heavily on argumentation and advocacy and including more emotional appeals.

In a world of advanced electromagnetism, speed and time, when added to newsworthy information, it reaches an unexpectedly larger audience but sometimes at the cost of being opinionated, which cripples the credibility of the News.

On the bright side, faster and more extensive reach opens up a platform to form an information community, the micro aspects that make up the information society. The very concept of communication is to find a shared space for thoughts and emotions. Communication has successfully encroached the distance to interact with collective opinions and social activities. So significant events are no longer central unless they resonate an excitement in this shortened space. New media has made it evident that it seeks the commotion caused by the information. The Reaction thus became the idea to analyze, adapt and evolve in the age of information.

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